1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	177	164	341	1	1	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	153	116	269
20.	Orissa	141457	107795	249252	23782	5329	29111
21.	Punjab	185253	156542	341795	30861	18352	49213
22.	Rajasthan	311660	145297	456957	48297	16560	64857
23.	Sikkim	620	637	1257	217	174	391
24.	Tamil Nadu	458594	453963	912557	117364	66130	183494
25.	Tripura	19308	15979	35287	2579	1788	4367
26.	Uttar Pradesh	949623	264976	1214599	246788	126367	373155
27.	Uttarakhand	64480	44679	109159	11873	7502	19375
28.	West Bengal	439831	333347	773178	72166	31174	103340
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	44	5	49
30.	Chandigarh	2670	2402	5072	2030	1803	3833
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	205	152	357	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	315	281	596	20	26	46
33.	Delhi	45719	47983	93702	16855	10911	27766
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	7713	7674	15387	2808	1959	4767
	INDIA	5203200	3570374	8773574	1185678	649336	1835014

Evaluation studies on various projects/ schemes for social justice

845. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evaluation studies on various schemes/projects aimed at providing social justice and empowerment to various sections of the society that have been implemented by Government during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) to what extent such schemes are being proved effective for the disadvantaged section; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (c) Twelve evaluation studies on various schemes have been completed during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. The name of the institution conducted the studies, schemes evaluated, states covered in the study and the summary of main findings of these Studies are given in the Statement.

Statement

Evaluation studies on various projects/schemes for social justice

Sl. No.	Name of Institution which conducted the Study	Name of the Scheme evaluated	States where evaluation done	Summary of main findings
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, Tirupati.	Pre-matric Scholarships for those engaged in unclean occupations.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu	• The scheme had made much positive impact on enrolment, retention and drop out rates of children of the target groups. • The attitude of the parents has changed towards the education of their children due to introduction of pre-matric scholarship scheme. • Majority of the beneficiary students—were intended to join higher level of studies. • The drop out rate is low among boys student beneficiaries than among girl student beneficiaries.
2.	Himalayan Region Study and Research Institute, Delhi		Bihar and Madhya Pradesh	
3.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.	Pre-matric Scholarships for OBC students.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	• Scholarships given at the pre-matric stage attracted the students and improved their enrollment and retention. • Priority is given to Government schools in allocation grants depending on availability of fund • Parents suggested for enhancement of amount of scholarship at least once in three years.
4.	Centre for Research, Planning and Action, New Delhi.		Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tripura	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.		Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	• Delay in obtaining the OBC certificates and non-submission of income proof by the students are the major problems being faced in implementing the scheme.
6	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.	Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	• The boarders of BC hostels are being provided free boarding and lodging to pursue their education. • The hostels sanctioned for construction have modern facilities for which a new type of design was sanctioned in Tamil Nadu. • Financial assistance may be notified well in advance every year *i.e.* in the beginning of the financial year so that the State Government can implement the schemes as desired by the Government of India.
7.	Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati.	Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes	Assam Manipur	• Students from formal educational system are getting attracted for skilled development training. • Skill acquisition, employability and better job options, generating livelihood through self-initiative were some of the main reasons for taking up skill development programmes by the beneficiaries.
8.	Department of Social Work, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.		Delhi	• A good number of students and house wives got themselves absorbed in tailoring and embroidery related jobs.

1	2	3	4	5
				• There were positive impacts from the skill development trainees. • The rate of stipend is big attraction which is given most of times annually.
9.	Midstream Marketing Research Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana	• The main criteria for selection of inmates (*i.e.* aged) is based on social isolation and poor economic status of aged persons. • On an average, 25 aged persons are enrolled in the old age homes and 50 aged persons are enrolled in the day care centers as per norms of the Scheme. • Main reasons for joining old age homes are poverty, carelessness of children, abandoned by the family members. • Most of the inmates in the old age homes and day care centers have expressed satisfaction over the services provided. • The beneficiaries have received consultancy and medicines from the mobile medicare units.
10.	Department of Criminology University of Madras Chennai	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Subsistence (Drugs) Abuse	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala	• Majority of the de-addiction centers were located in rental buildings. • Majority of the centers have adequate facility to treat alcohol and opium addicted patients.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	The Organisation for Applied Socio-Economic Systems (OASES), New Delhi.		Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa	• Majority of the drug addicts came into contact with addiction through friends in a group. • Most of the addicts face problems like stress, anxiety, poor appetite, mal nutrition, impaired memory, poor concentration, financial hardships, etc.
12.	Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	North Eastern States	• Skill acquisition, job opportunities, livelihood and security were some of the reasons for enrolling in various programmes for rehabilitation. • Most of the parents of MR/CP found special skill set up under DDRS very helpful for their children in need of special education. • Most of the trainees in north-eastern India found it difficult to start their own self-employment as there were hardly any market linkages for the types of vocational skills developed. • The Scheme has been valuable to bring ultimate disabled stake holders in touch with main stream to enhance their confidence.